

221-01
9c 33/05
L1

Cal. State Library
Capitol Bldg., Cal.
Sacramento, Cal.
CT

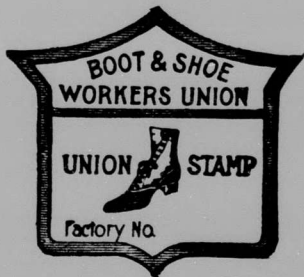


LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—March 19, 1915.
THE CHARTER ELECTION.
AGAINST PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.
A SOLDIER AGAINST HIMSELF.
SPOULE'S PHILOSOPHY.
FIGHT AGAINST DANGER.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CALIFORNIA LABOR COUNCIL
PUBLISHED BY THE CALIFORNIA LABOR COUNCIL
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

NAMED SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES



DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Union Stamp. All shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union. Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 Summer Street

BOSTON, MASS.

JOHN F. TOBIN, President

CHAS. L. BAINE, Sec.-Treas.

Union Men

The Labor Clarion is your paper, owned and controlled by you, and published in your interest. The merchants who advertise in this journal indicate friendship for you and a desire for your patronage. Those who do not advertise in these columns apparently care nothing for you or your patronage, therefore

Your Duty is Plain

Patronize those who patronize you. The merchants who advertise in this paper are patronizing you. Return the compliment. In this way you can make the Labor Clarion the best advertising medium in the State.

Demand the Union Label

Tell them you saw it in THE LABOR CLARION



Hale's Little Banks Bring PROSPERITY

The key to Prosperity is Saving! So make up your mind to prosper by buying one of Hale's \$1.00 Banks for only 50 cents. It is the best possible way to teach the children thrift and the vital principles of saving.



We keep the key, and you can only open the Bank by bringing it to Hale's. This removes the temptation of extracting the nickels and dimes until you or the children have accumulated a tidy sum. Do what you wish with the money.

Banking
Hours:
9-6 o'clock

Hale's
GOOD GOODS

On Sale at
Transfer
Desk

MARKET AT FIFTH



Be Consistent

When buying cigars, shoes, hats or clothing you ask for the union label. Then why not see that your union stationery bears the union label watermark of the Paper Makers? This commodity can be obtained in San Francisco.

Then Do It Now!

We make a specialty of Lapel Buttons for Unions, and make Special Prices when ordered several months or a year in advance.

Walter N. Brunt

PRINTING, BADGES, BANNERS, BUTTONS
UNION LABEL WATERMARKED PAPER

880 Mission Street :: Phone Kearny 1966
At Fifth Street, near U. S. Mint and Emporium

The Charter Election

On Tuesday last thirty-six charter amendments were submitted to the people of San Francisco for adoption or rejection. In a number of these amendments organized labor was interested, in a few of them vitally so. One in particular had to do with the placing of the union label on city printing, and would have accomplished a purpose for which the labor movement spent thousands of dollars just a short time ago.

There are in this city more than 60,000 members of unions, and the power to place these beneficial laws upon the books rested with them. No other force in the city could defeat their will if they but took enough interest in their own affairs to go to the polls and vote. That they did not do so is made plain by the disgracefully low vote registered for the propositions which should have received their attention and support.

Charter Amendment No. 2, providing for the union label on city printing, was defeated by more than 10,000 votes. Less than 10,000 of the 60,000 unionists took the trouble to go to the polls. In other words only one out of each four cared enough about their own welfare to undergo the slight inconvenience attached to voting.

Of the general population about 50 per cent of those entitled to vote took advantage of the opportunity so to do, while of the union voters only about 25 per cent were interested sufficiently to turn out.

A little plain, candid discussion, it appears, is necessary, as something must be done to arouse trade unionists from their lethargy. They have been patted on the back and told of their high degree of unselfishness, and the intelligent manner in which they manage their affairs until a large percentage of them believe they need but desire a thing in order to get it. The truth is, however, they have not intelligently conducted their unions, and have not displayed the unselfishness that demagogues have praised them for. A few intelligent, tireless and self-sacrificing men and women have done the work for them, and through their ability and energy have established the splendid reputation for doing things that is conceded to the labor movement by outside observers.

True, when a crisis is upon them the rank and file of the unions fight stubbornly and bravely for their rights, but in normal times, when opportunities to fortify themselves are offered, it can not be said that they merit the praise that has been heaped upon them. On such occasions they are short-sighted, careless and selfish, depending upon the few to do the work that should be handled by all. The willingness of the few

to shoulder the burdens, it may be, has led to this condition of affairs, and, it may be, also, that less activity on the part of the few might result in conditions that would arouse the many to the necessity of paying more attention to their own affairs, but it would also lead to suffering and disaster for the innocent and the guilty alike.

Strange as it may appear the loudest boasting of the powers of labor, and the most bitter complaints against working conditions and wages usually come from the mouths of the lazy and the selfish who never do anything that requires a little effort or personal sacrifice to remedy the difficulties.

The demonstration last Tuesday furnishes sufficient evidence for the above indictment. It also furnishes proof positive that a great many members of unions are continually looking for something for nothing and will not inconvenience themselves in the slightest degree to assist their fellows or society as a whole. This brand of selfishness is not, of course, intelligent selfishness, but it is there, whether intelligent or otherwise. No member of a union who failed, through his own fault, to vote at Tuesday's election can, with a clear conscience, say that he did his duty to himself or to the labor movement. The movement in this city spent thousands of dollars endeavoring to compel the Franklin Printing Trades Association to treat fairly with the pressmen and feeders, and in fact, is continuing efforts in that direction, yet union men and women failed to vote on a proposition that would undoubtedly have accomplished the purpose in speedy fashion. We refer to Charter Amendment No. 2, which, if adopted, would have forced the shops doing city printing to make peace with all of the printing trades.

Now it is not a pleasant thing for a labor paper to indulge in criticism of this character, but frank and open criticism is sometimes essential to success, and it is our belief that if the rank and file of our local unions continue the present slumbering there will be a rude awakening later on, for there is a world of truth in the statement that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and this applies with double emphasis to the labor movement. If the unionists go to sleep advantage of their slumbers will be taken by greedy employers.

Officers and the faithful few can not do it all, especially on such occasions as was presented last Tuesday. Then each individual must do his duty. In no other way can results be produced. It is up to you to help yourself if you would progress.

AGAINST PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

Few persons realize the extent to which the privately owned public-utility companies in this country are carrying on a systematic campaign to create general prejudice against public ownership.

Yet it has been in progress a long time, although pursued indirectly and by stealth. It is not employing brass bands, torchlight processions and stump speakers to accomplish its ends, but yet is spending money freely and never losing sight of the purpose in view.

Along with this secret crusade are studied attempts to persuade the public that government regulation has been "carried too far," especially with railroads; that business generally is suffering from such restriction, and that there must be a "let-up" before more railroads will be built. And so forth and so on, as Mark Twain used to say.

Numerous interesting revelations on these lines have been made of late by Morris L. Cooke, director of the Philadelphia Department of Public Works, in a series of lectures at Harvard University.

He has shown that a community of interest exists among the great public-utility corporations and the big financiers and their banking agencies; that their promoters and subsidized newspapers and periodicals in the chief cities are all working together to "educate" the public mind to favor private privilege and monopoly.

Many of the means employed are most insidious and little suspected. Thus the aid of college professors, in engineering and other technical lines often is indirectly obtained by paying them large fees as expert witnesses in lawsuits; by appointing them to lucrative positions in connection with corporations; or by other like methods of genteel bribery conciliating their good will.

In one instance, the noted head of a technical institute, who seems never to miss an opportunity to decry the policy of public ownership and praise that of private enterprise, happens to have been made president of a gas company in a large Eastern city. And on one occasion he was the principal expert witness for a gas company in another great city, fighting a legal proceeding to cut down its charges.

Likewise, in a current course of "public service" lectures given under the auspices of the "Finance Forum" of the Young Men's Christian Association in the city of New York, every speaker is—according to Director Cooke—either an employee of a privately-owned utility or actively allied with some private corporation.

The same authority says great private interests control numerous important organizations such as the National Electric Light, the National Commercial Gas, and the American Electric Railway Associations; that in these utility lines practically every worker in good standing with the powers that be is forced into membership, while those disfavored are not allowed to join.

These associations ostensibly are technical and scientific, but in reality trade bodies. And, as an example of their domineering methods, it is declared to be a fact that no employee of the Commonwealth Electric Company of Milwaukee, which does a business of \$400,000 annually, is allowed to join the National Electric Light Association, whose membership runs well into the thousands.

It is further asserted that it has become impossible for any municipal or competitive utility undertaking to obtain money through regular financial channels in New York and other banking centers; also that a like boycott of public ownership enterprises is practiced by the large corporations which sell electric lighting and other equipment for public utilities.

In pursuance of this attitude, bids for public undertakings are withheld systematically by such corporations, whenever an excuse can be offered for such inaction.

To forestall this difficulty, it is related that when the city government of Cleveland, Ohio, had taken steps to establish a municipal electric plant, Mayor Baker announced that if no bids were received from responsible manufacturers he would at once bring the matter to the attention of Congress and ask that all tariff duties be abolished on machinery for municipal enterprises.

The threat had the desired effect. There were plenty of bids. And it may be added, incidentally, that last year the Cleveland municipal electric plant reduced the rate for electric current to 3 cents per kw. hour, which resulted in a large increase of consumption.

Despite all pretence to the contrary, it probably is the secret conviction of the powerful financial groups that public ownership and operation of all public utilities is not far distant in the United States.

And it is also probable that, while seeking in quiet and devious ways to check and oppose it, they at the same time are aiming to make the privately owned utilities yield as much present profit as possible, in view of the certainty of ultimate change of ownership and control.—Sacramento "Bee."

A SAMPLE ACRE.

(American Economic League.)

"About sixty years ago the old John Thompson farm on Manhattan Island was sold to William B. Astor at \$3000 an acre, and the buyer was looked upon by many as a fool for paying such a price for rocks and trees. Two years ago his granddaughter, Mrs. G. O. Haig, sold one lot of this farm, being No. 374 Fifth avenue, 37x100 feet, for \$450,000, which would figure the land at the rate of \$5,500,000 per acre."

The real fool in this case was neither Mr. Astor, nor the person who sold him the farm, but the people of New York City who created that value of \$5,500,000 an acre and are allowing Mr. Astor's descendants to appropriate it.

Because a few private individuals are allowed to appropriate these values the people who create them must live in poverty and distress, the most of them crowded into uncomfortable and unsanitary tenements.

A value of \$5,500,000 an acre means that, if properly developed, that acre can be made to produce enough wealth to make it profitable to pay that enormous sum for the privilege of using it. Neither Mr. Astor nor his descendants increased the potential productivity of that acre from an amount capitalized at \$3000 to a capitalization of \$5,500,000. That was done by people who must come hat in hand and beg for the privilege of working on it, with no assurance that the request will be granted. It was done by the very people who must pay to the Astor descendants what belongs to all for a chance to employ labor and capital in improving that acre.

And this acre furnishes but one example of the extent to which is going on the appropriation by a few of what the many have created. The entire land value of New York City exclusive of all improvements is more than \$5,000,000,000. Land that is worth that amount can easily be made to produce enough wealth to employ and support a much greater population than is in the city today. But because the wrong persons are allowed to take this wealth the great mass of New Yorkers must live in a state of wretched poverty.

And it is not only in New York that this evil exists. It is nation wide. Is it not time to put an end to it?

A Good Room for 50c a Day

Special Weekly Rates
Free Baths Steam Heat Hot Water
One-half Block from Labor Temple
MISSION HOTEL
2020 HOWARD STREET

**HALL, THEATRE, CHURCH AND SCHOOL SEATING**

San Francisco Labor Temple Furnished by us, also other Labor Headquarters in and around San Francisco.

Call on us for estimates.

C. F. Weber & Co.

365-367 Market Street
San Francisco Cal.

512 South Broadway
Los Angeles Cal.

MATTIE M. BARKLEY

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER

TYPEWRITING

MULTIGRAPHING

Union Public Stenographer

Phone, Kearny 4997

505 PACIFIC BUILDING

SUMMERFIELD & HAINES

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

Cor. SIXTH and MARKET

Agents CARHARTT OVERALLS

VISIT THE**ENGLISH COTTAGE**

JUST COMPLETED ON OUR SECOND FLOOR

FOUR ROOMS OF FURNITURE

\$150

Good Sterling Furniture—Furniture that will look well, wear well and give years of service.

Pay \$2 a Week



*In the
Full Dinner
Pail and at
Home
when Day's
Toil is
Done*



Wieland's
THE HOME BEER

MAN A SOLDIER AGAINST HIMSELF.

By Walter R. Dunn.

About 1765, when England was sending soldiers to America, Patrick Henry said: "Let us not deceive ourselves, sir. These are the implements of war and subjugation, the last arguments to which kings resort. I ask gentlemen, sir, what means this martial array, if its purpose be not to force us to submission?"

Yet the rights of the colonists were not all gone for we read in our history that in 1770 several British soldiers were convicted of manslaughter for firing into an "insulting crowd." We have had several "Boston massacres" of late years and as yet we have no record of the punishment of the murderers—even though the victims be women and children. American workers today are not given the consideration which England gave the colonists and yet the colonists rebelled and abolished British power in America. The American worker has a constitutional remedy which should be availed of as long as practicable, and no longer. Arguing against the use of force by the colonies at that time John Dickinson, of Pennsylvania, wrote: "We have constitutional methods of seeking redress, and they are the best methods." On the other hand, George Washington wrote in 1769: "At a time when our lordly masters in Great Britain will be satisfied with nothing less than the deprivation of American freedom, no man should scruple or hesitate to use arms in defense of so valuable a blessing."

The question of the use of force has always been, and will so continue to be a question of tactics only. Any injustice so long as it exists is sufficient cause to use every method available to abolish it. And our masters know that, too, as hereafter appears.

The evils of the present system are a thousand times worse than those which caused the colonists to fight. The American Declaration of Independence looks cheap and trivial beside a list of injuries to the workers perpetrated by the present "lordly masters." Our government has become a means by which the worker is kept in subjection. Our American freedom is a farce, for though we are politically free we are industrially slaves, and that through the manipulation of the very institutions of government presumably aimed to make us free.

When the sovereign people need a law it requires years of agitation to force its passage, and then it may be checked by one man as in the case of the literacy test for aliens. On the other hand, laws beneficial to the industrial rulers and which will serve to render their position more unassailable are passed by our representatives without our knowledge or consent. As an instance of this latter, I refer to the Dick Militia Law of April 21, 1903 (Compiled Laws of the U. S. Supp. 1905, page 222).

That law makes every male citizen and every man who has declared his intention of becoming a citizen, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, a member of the militia and subject to the call of the President in case of invasion, danger of invasion, or of rebellion against the authority of the United States. Was that law the result of long years of agitation by the people? Few people know of its existence. You may say it was necessary to protect against invasion. Then why include rebellion?

Now reason a little. A happy, prosperous, satisfied and harmonious people need no compulsory law to cause them to protect their homes from invasion. Such a people will fight to the last ditch at the drop of the hat. They have something to fight for. Then the said law was either an admission that the American people are not these—not happy, prosperous, satisfied nor harmonious, or was it passed for the sole purpose of preventing rebellion. Now such a peo-

ple do not need such a law to prevent rebellion. Happy and satisfied people do not rebel. England did not send soldiers to control the colonies until rebellion threatened. As this law was not the result of years of agitation it must have been passed at the behest of those within our boundaries who fear rebellion most—those who are subjugating the people within our own boundaries and who desire to maintain that power by forcible means, if necessary, regardless of how onerous it may become to the people at large.

By that infamous piece of legislation the lick-spittles of the master class may go among the workers and select men to fight against their own interests and if they refuse may subject them to trial by court-martial and the death penalty. May I ask, are you one of those who fear rebellion? Are you one of those who spent long years of agitation to establish that law? No, dear brother, you are of those the men who did pass this law fear. Now read again the works of Patrick Henry, "what means this martial array, if its purpose be not to force us to submission?"

Does this not prove that this is no longer "a government for the people, by the people and of the people?" When any government must use such means as the Dick Militia law to keep the people under its control it is no longer the expression of the will of the people. If it calls itself a republic or a democracy it is a lie, a sham. It has become destructive of the very purpose for which it was formed. In this case it has by our own neglect become the means of our own subjugation to a master class who do control it.

In justice to ourselves and to our posterity we are bound to regain our liberty. We are in duty bound to use such means as may be available to effect that purpose.

Then let us renew our fight with more vigor. Let us strive anew to capture peaceable control of a government that has so passed from our control to that of a minority class. If we capture control we may use the very laws that were aimed to operate against us in conserving order while we unseat the aristocracy that now rules us. We may use the very guns that were intended to shed our blood in protecting our government from attack while we are instituting a system by which all men are free and equal—industrially and politically. Remember that Rome was not built in a day and that such a purpose cannot succeed except by long and in-

cessant labor. Shake off this lethargy. Let us use new determination to organize the workers into an organization that will not only serve this purpose upon the political field but which will present such a formidable front upon the industrial field—and if necessary upon the battlefield—that the masters will long hesitate to use these weapons they have prepared against us. We cannot but win.

At present "advancement in life" means becoming conspicuous in life; obtaining a position which shall be acknowledged by others as respectable or honorable. We do not understand by this advancement, in general, the mere making of money, but the being known to have made it; not the accomplishment of any great aim, but the being seen to have accomplished it. In a word, we mean the gratification of our thirst for applause. This thirst, if the last infirmity of noble minds, is also the first infirmity of weak ones; and, on the whole, the strongest impulsive influence of average humanity. The greatest efforts of the race have always been traceable to the love of praise, as its greatest catastrophe to the love of pleasure.—John Ruskin.

My ideal is a thinker in overalls. He is the one of higher manhood, of the moral courage to face the world and fight for his rights. In doing this he may lose the respect of his neighbors, but he will regain his own respect and will go ahead fighting in the greatest struggle of the world—a struggle to emancipate the working class from the final form of servitude.—Debs.



The place for valuable documents, securities, mortgages, deeds, insurance policies and the like is a safe deposit box.

We rent them at a cost of little over one cent per day.

**SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT
THE MISSION BANK
16th St. and Julian Ave.**

Men's New Spring Suits

BLUE SERGE \$13.75 INCLUDED



Here is a genuine opportunity—All new Spring Suits in Worsteds and Cassimeres; splendid wearing grades, of course, in patterns that would delight even the most particular dresser.

At this price we are also featuring Blue Serge Suits. The fabric is all wool and the color guaranteed fast.

The models are the latest—a complete range of sizes including stouts up to 46.



LONGSHOREMEN STRIKE.

As a result of efforts being made by steamship and stevedoring companies to break the waterfront strike at Vancouver, B. C., all vessels making that city a port of call were declared unfair at a meeting of the executive board of the Pacific Coast District of the International Longshoremen's Association held in Seattle last week.

The board went further in its efforts for union labor and declared all vessels unfair while loading in any port on the Pacific Coast for Vancouver. Union men will refuse to handle cargo for the British Columbia port. The Vancouver longshoremen's local was indorsed and the support of the entire Pacific Coast district of the association pledged to aid them in obtaining a readjustment of wages. Every port on the Pacific Coast, from Prince Rupert to San Diego, is included in the action taken at the meeting of the board, which sent out the following statement, signed by President John Kean and Secretary-Treasurer J. A. Madsen:

"To All Affiliated Locals:

"This is to inform you that the executive board Pacific Coast District, I. L. A., met in Seattle, Wash., March 11-15, to consider ways and means of offsetting the efforts of our Pacific Coast employers, to create sectional strikes by reducing wages in Vancouver, B. C., and forcing unbearable conditions upon our locals in various ports on the coast.

"Local 38-52, Vancouver, B. C., has been locked out since March 1st, when they refused to accept a reduction in wages of 25 to 30 per cent. In order to preserve not only Local 38-52, but the whole Pacific Coast organization, concerted action is absolutely necessary. You are hereby instructed to immediately put into effect the following order of the board:

"All vessels going to or coming from Vancouver, B. C., under the jurisdiction of Local 38-52, are hereby declared unfair by the executive board Pacific Coast District I. L. A. All vessels loading or discharging, unfair in any Pacific Coast port, as a result of this declaration, become unfair to the district as a whole."

The executive board of the Pacific Coast District of Longshoremen was in session three days and all members were present, including John Kean, San Francisco, president; J. A. Madsen, Portland, secretary-treasurer; F. J. Bunting, Seattle; W. E. Denning, Prince Rupert, and C. H. Thompson, Astoria, vice-presidents; A. D. McLean, Vancouver; J. M. Hook, Victoria; A. J. Martens, Everett; Arne Jones, Tacoma; James Gordon, Portland; J. Johansen, Rainier; M. T. Doyle, San Francisco; and James Reid, San Pedro, board members.

The order issued affects a large number of lines, including the Blue Funnel, Pacific Coast Steamship Co., Harrison, East Asiatic, Chicago Maru, Toyo Shoshen Kaisha, Royal Mail, Canadian-Australian, Russian Volunteer, Maple Leaf, Dollar, Grace, Pollard and others.

Just what proportions the trouble will reach is not yet clear. Seattle is already tied up, and while there has not yet been any developments of consequence in San Francisco the men are standing ready to carry out the provisions of the letter sent out by the district organization from the Seattle conference.

Every duty, even the least duty, involves the whole principle of obedience. And little duties make the will dutiful, that is, supple and prompt to obey. Little obediences lead into great. The daily round of duty is full of probation and of discipline; it trains the will, heart and conscience. We need not be prophets or apostles. The commonest life may be full of perfection.—H. E. Manning.

PEACE SOCIETY CRITICISED.

By William T. Bonsor.

The Northern California Peace Society of Berkeley, in a recently printed booklet, quotes extracts from a few California newspapers and leaflets as arguments against the passage of the Shartel amendment to the alien land law at the present session of the legislature.

In glancing over the roster of the officers and committees of this society it is to be particularly noted that it consists almost entirely of college professors and preachers with a few so-called intellectuals thrown in. It cannot be denied that these men and women who never in their lives were forced to compete with Asiatics are not in as good a position to appreciate the dangers of Asiatic competition as those who have to go some to beat a Japanese or a Chinese to a job. However, they unblushingly assume the roll of advisers in all matters and on all occasions.

This booklet states that the death of the Exclusion League proves definitely that there is no popular demand whatever for further anti-Japanese measures. Apparently some one is unfamiliar with the history of the Asiatic Exclusion League, especially in its declining days. The Exclusion League died because of mismanagement and for no other reason. The anti-Asiatic spirit is as alive as ever and the California State Federation of Labor, representing the workers of California as well as numberless other organizations and individuals, are demanding the elimination of the leasing clause from the alien land bill at this time.

If it is true that organized labor has no agricultural workers in its ranks it is also true that labor is vitally effected when white farm laborers are thrown into the labor market because those ineligible to citizenship have taken their places in the fields.

Whenever a representative of the people champions a measure destined to benefit the electors as a whole but which is not pleasing to big interests and faddists, he and his supporters are accused of doing cheap politics.

Some one has issued a statement as follows: "There is no valid reason why this law should now again be presented to the legislature for amendment." Funny, this legislation was alright in 1913. The same reasons that made necessary the alien land bill of 1913 still prevail. It was originally intended to cover leasing as well as ownership but great pressure forced the incorporation of a three-year leasing clause with the understanding that same would be eliminated in 1915. The purpose originally sought can only be accomplished by enactment of the Shartel bill.

Another argument in the little booklet is that of international friendship and veiled hints at war. This is positively silly and is intended only to be misleading. Of course Japan would protest as she always protests, but international friendship should not be endangered because California legislates for her own people wholly within her legal rights.

The word "patriotism" is sprinkled throughout the booklet, as is the word "Jingoists." These words are commonly used, weak arguments having failed, for the purpose of instilling awe and fear in the minds of those who do not understand the meaning of the words. Neither one applies as used.

Every time anti-Asiatic legislation is mentioned we are solemnly informed that Japan must not be offended because it is contributing so largely to the success of the Exposition. It hardly seems fair that in exchange for Japan's kindness in participating in the Exposition that California should turn her agricultural lands over to the Japanese.

The Shartel bill aims only to prevent domination over California's agricultural lands by those

ineligible to citizenship. It aims not only to preserve ownership to American citizens but also gives the American citizens an opportunity to earn an honest livelihood upon this soil in place of filling the ranks of the unemployed.

Duty makes us do things well, but love makes us do them beautifully.—Phillips Brooks.

UNION MADE

EL PRIMO

Mild Havana Cigar

2 for 25c

MADE IN SAN FRANCISCO

E. Goslinsky & Co.

MAKERS

747-759 SANSOME ST.

UNION MADE

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson Street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desiring of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

Most Business Men
Like Good Office Stationery

REGAL TYPEWRITER PAPER

124 KINDS—Represent the Maximum of
Quality with the Minimum of Cost

ALL OFFICE SUPPLY PEOPLE

Phone Market 5725 UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty — Lowest Prices

809 1/2 Sixteenth St., nr. Valencia San Francisco

Joint Accounts

This bank will open accounts in the name of two individuals, for instance, man and wife, either of whom may deposit money for, or draw against the account.

Humboldt Savings Bank

Savings and Commercial Depts.

783 Market St., near Fourth, San Francisco

BOSS OF THE ROAD

MADE IN AMERICA

REGISTERED

OVERALLS

DEMAND THE BRAND

Neustädter Bros.

SAN FRANCISCO NEW YORK PORTLAND

SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE

BLUE LABEL CIGARS

WOULD CHECK FREE SPEECH.

A refusal by University of Pennsylvania authorities to permit students to invite President Gompers to address them on the university grounds resulted in several hundred students securing an auditorium and inviting the trade union executive to speak on "The Struggles and Aspirations of Labor."

The university officials vetoed a similar invitation to President Gompers at the time of the A. F. of L. convention in Philadelphia last November and resentment on the part of the students has developed as a result.

During his talk the unionist referred to attempts to suppress free speech, saying:

"The movement with which I am engaged stands for free speech. But this is not the first time I have been in trouble over the question of free speech. A man who was a judge denied me the right of free speech, but I spoke freely, an injunction to the contrary notwithstanding. I was sentenced to a year imprisonment, but the man who sentenced me is no longer judge and I am still speaking. Has it come to this that in the great University of Pennsylvania a man cannot be heard for the cause which he espouses? Has it come to this that posters announcing my coming have been torn down and that the official publication of the university will steadfastly ignore that a meeting of public character is to be given?"

At the conclusion of his address President Gompers retired. Later, resolutions of a condemnatory character were adopted by the mass meeting, which practically amounted to throwing down the gauntlet to university officials. A free speech society was organized and for the first time in the history of the institution students denounced members of the faculty and instructed a committee to record the sentiments of the speakers and forward the resolutions to the provost and trustees.

Resolutions were also passed protesting against the policy of the Pennsylvanian, a daily student publication, which refused to publish notices of the meeting.

Edward B. Goward voiced the sentiment of the students present when he said:

"We are led to believe that President Gompers was refused to speak because he is a propagandist. If this is so, why was Guggenheim the copper king, permitted to speak within the walls of the university? Why, also, was an official of the Pennsylvania railroad allowed to speak to us about the full crew law? Again, why was James M. Beck selected as the principal orator at the Washington birthday exercises, when we all know he is a propagandist?"

The faculty's action was not approved by two professors, according to statements at the meeting. Dr. Scott Nearing and Thomas D. O'Belger did not favor these policies. Several students said that Dr. Nearing, while addressing his class, advised them to hear President Gompers' address.

The New York "World" makes this comment on the action of University of Pennsylvania authorities refusing to allow President Gompers to speak at that institution, on invitation of the students:

"Samuel Gompers is not one of the men to whom God in His infinite wisdom intrusted the property interests of the country, as Mr. Baer used to say. He had no reason to think he was entitled to the privilege of addressing a body of students on any subject within the precincts of the University of Pennsylvania. In that sanctuary of learning the youth of the land is carefully guarded against the wiles of heretics and blasphemers, and the gates of its temple are closed to all who have not proved by act and

word their faith in the infallibility of vested rights.

"Any man who wants to go to West Philadelphia and talk to the under-graduates about wages is a disturber of the peace. That great and exclusive public forum is strictly reserved for persons absolutely free from any taint of radicalism. Under the wise quarantine system in force there, a stranger like Mr. Gompers, who sympathizes with labor, is barred. Even rightful residents and members of the university staff, at the first indication of the dangerous disease, are liable to segregation and removal.

"If Mr. Gompers were an advocate of a 10 per cent increase in railroad rates or a higher tariff on iron and steel, hosiery or carpets, he would have been eminently qualified to address a public meeting at the University of Pennsylvania with the official sanction and in the august presence of the provost. As a labor leader he fully deserves the stinging rebuke he suffered for presuming to accept an invitation to appear before the students."

ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum bill for next week will have as its headline attraction the famous Blanche Ring, who, as the star of numerous musical comedies, has contrived to make herself one of the greatest favorites on the American stage. She has selected for her vaudeville tour "Oh Papa," an adaptation by Channing Pollock and Rennold Wolf of Leo Dietrichstein's comedy, "Vivian's Papa," in which Miss Ring scored one of her most brilliant triumphs. She brings with her her own supporting company. Lamberti, the famous musical impersonator, will uniquely combine his two great talents. He will portray Liszt, Hollman, Joachim, Strauss and Gounod, at the same time giving an artistic rendition of their most popular work on the instrument used by each of them. Burdella Patterson, the original Fleurette, and the original Visions d'Art, will present her most recent creation of artistic poses. Miss Patterson is a renowned professional model who has posed for the leading European sculptors. A remarkably handsome girl and a fine contralto vocalist will be heard in a repertoire of beautiful songs. The young lady, for reasons best known to herself, conceals her identity and insists on being billed simply as "The Girl from Milwaukee." Sonia Baraban and Charles C. Grohs will appear in a series of dances which include their own whirlwind trot, which is said to border on the sensational. Cerro, the celebrated piano accordionist, will play a variety of selections. Will M. Cressy and Blanche Dayne will appear in another of the famous one-act classics, entitled "Grasping an Opportunity."

With this program Joseph E. Howard and Mabel McCane will close their successful engagement.

SOME SENSE TO THIS.

To the married man who cannot get along without his drinks, the following is being suggested as a means of freedom from the bondage of the saloons:

Start a saloon in your own house. Be the only customer. You will have no license to pay. Go to your wife and give her \$2 to buy a gallon of whiskey, and remember there are 69 drinks in one gallon.

Buy your drinks from no one but your wife, and by the time the first gallon is gone she will have \$8 to put into the bank and \$2 to start business again.

Should you live ten years and continue to buy booze from her, and then die with snakes in your boots, she will have money enough to bury you decently, educate your children, buy a house and lot, marry a decent man and quit thinking about you.—"Atchison Globe."

Industrial Accident Commission

UNDERWOOD BUILDING

525 MARKET STREET

Spring Styles

We are showing a special line of Suits for Spring wear from
\$25.00 to \$35.00
that cannot be duplicated in the City for the price.

Union
MadeIn our
own
shop**Kelleher & Browne****THE IRISH TAILORS**

716 Market St., at 3rd and Kearny

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS TILL
10 O'CLOCKThe Standard for
Thirty Years—**Lundstrom****Be Patriotic****Encourage Home Industry**

The only hat made in
San Francisco by Union
Hands and sold in 5
exclusive Lundstrom
Stores by Union Clerks

\$2.50 & \$3.50**Foremost Styles
Topmost Values****Lundstrom**
6 STORES

1126 Market

2640 Mission

26 Third

72 Market

605 Kearny

Sorensen Co.**THE POPULAR PRICE JEWELRY STORE**715 MARKET ST., N. Call Bldg.
SAN FRANCISCO**JEWELERS--OPTICIANS****WATCHMAKERS****P.P.I.E. and SAN FRANCISCO
SOUVENIRS**James H. Sorensen
Jeweler and Watchmaker

Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



Single Subscriptions...\$1.00 a year
To unions subscribing for their
entire membership, 80 cents a
year for each subscription.

Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions
to union's mail lists must come
through the secretary of each
organization. Members are not-
ified that this is obligatory.
Entered at postoffice, San Fran-
cisco, Cal., as second-class matter.

Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.
Telephone Market 56

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1915.

Art little? Do thy little well:
And for thy comfort know
The great can do their greatest work
No better than just so.

—Goethe.

Vice-President Marshall will be the charter day orator at the University of California on Tuesday morning, March 23d, at 10:30, in the Greek Theatre. The public is invited to attend.

The difference between success and failure is the difference between deliberate thought and hasty action. One results in sound judgment, the other in foolishness. Take your choice. Think and progress or jump at conclusions and meet disaster.

Every demand for the union label on purchases weakens the grip of the non-union employer and strengthens the position of organized labor. This being true, no true trade unionist will overlook an opportunity to promote his own and his fellows' welfare by seeing to it that the label is on the goods he buys.

Senator Owens of Richmond, who violated his pledges to organized labor at the last session of the Legislature, has now introduced a bill providing that unions must not limit the number of apprentices. He is now in his proper element serving the interests of greed. Labor, however, had to smoke him out into the light.

As a result of the plunge of the Seattle Central Labor Council into politics by selecting and endorsing candidates, now that the election is over, charges and trials are the order. The last meeting of that body having requested an affiliated union to withdraw a delegate because of his conduct during the recent municipal campaign.

In the March number of the "American Federationist" President Gompers has an editorial on "The Shorter Workday—Its Philosophy," which should be read by every trade unionist. President Gompers is a far-seeing man, capable of applying experience of the past, in analytical fashion, to the future, and in spite of his critics he rarely errs in his judgment.

The greatest work the American labor movement has done for the workers has been the instilling into their minds the truth that they must depend for improvement upon themselves, that in no other way can they hope for permanent beneficial results. The desire to get something for nothing is always strong, but the American worker is now pretty thoroughly convinced that he must pay the price of progress.

:- Sproule's Philosophy :-

William Sproule of the Southern Pacific a short time ago addressed the Traffic Club in Chicago and his remarks have the approval of his kind. He attributed our present disturbed industrial conditions in the United States to long-continued clamor against all sorts of public business, and predicted that only with returning prosperity for employers would better times come for the workers. In other words he insinuated that the people must submit to the same brand of hold-up to which they have been subjected for years or the captains of industry will refuse to move.

Whether Sproule's ideas as to the cause of the hard times have any merit is a doubtful question. The distressful conditions are worldwide in their scope and it is not at all likely that employers in the older countries are playing the game in the fashion described by the Southern Pacific chief. He, of course, is anxious to convince the American people that they must cease in their efforts at regulation if they desire prosperity, but the patient and long-suffering inhabitants of this country have been driven to about the limit of their endurance by the trust manipulators and are not in a mood to accept such dictation now, knowing full well that such a lapse in their efforts would only postpone the agony. They know that they must suffer the consequences of their early failure to regulate the big corporations of the country and that they might just as well go through with it now that the battle is nearly won and have an end to it. The corporations, of course, will fight and cause as much distress as possible, but the people are determined and are willing to pay the cost of ultimate victory.

Mr. Sproule knows, just as do all others of his class, that had the big business interests given the great mass of the people anything even remotely resembling a square deal in the past there would not now be any need for his eloquent complaint. He said: "I urge the prosperity of the average man." He followed this by saying: "To secure that prosperity I urge the imperative necessity of taking business out of the atmosphere of attack into the old fashioned, go-ahead atmosphere of business initiative and American enterprise. I urge relief from the fads, fancies and isms which have filled the streets with unemployment and put away the dinner pail of the working man empty on the shelf of the impoverished home."

Just think of the heartfelt solicitude of Mr. Sproule and his kind for the average man. The people of California had forty years of experience with the benevolence of the Southern Pacific Railroad, yet this chief has the temerity to tell them they must desist in their purpose to liberate themselves from the clutches of such corporations or they will have no prosperity.

Indications are that the greed mongers have not yet learned their lesson and must still be thumped into a realization of the fact that the days of plunder have passed, never to return. Of course it would be far better for all were conditions otherwise, but Mr. Sproule is not as sagacious as we believed him to be if he still harbors the hope that the average man can at this late day be coerced or intimidated into giving up in the fight for justice. Very foolish, indeed, is such a hope. The people have been so thoroughly gouged and buffeted about that they have learned their lesson well and are now prepared to assume their proper position of master rather than that of servant. Big business has been in the saddle all too long and must now dismount and give the patient burden bearers of past years an opportunity to feed and shelter themselves.

If the trust chiefs are capable of reading the signs of the times they will proceed to accept the inevitable and play the game in the future on a basis of justice. The people are not very vindictive and will, in spite of past wrongs, even yet deal out even-handed justice to their former plunderers if they show a disposition to reform.

Fluctuating Sentiments

A strange condition of affairs exists in the United States at the present time, for which designing interests are very largely responsible. Money is plentiful and easy, labor is abundant and clamoring for employment, and the needs of the country are numerous and urgent. Then why should there be hard times? There can be but one reason. Big business desires to whip the people into submission. Will the people yield or will they compel greed to play the game fairly?

The field edition of the San Francisco folio (No. 193) is now ready for distribution. This folio contains topographic, geologic, and structural maps of five rectangular areas known as quadrangles, which embrace the San Francisco and Marin peninsulas, San Francisco Bay, and the east shore of the bay almost as far as Mount Diablo. In the text accompanying the maps the character of the different rocks is described in detail and the mineral deposits of economic value are pointed out. The folio also contains a number of half-tone views of features that are of geologic interest, including one showing clearly the trace of the fault along which occurred the earthquake of 1906. The field edition of the folio is sold by the United States Geological Survey at 75 cents a copy.

While sitting in a crowded waiting room a few days ago we noticed an unattractive woman open her handbag and gaze into a mirror. Then she proceeded to powder her nose and smooth her hair. The incident set us thinking. Was this a case of foolish vanity, or was it a simple and rather admirable frankness? She could not hope to gain the attention of men by leading them to believe that in spite of the fact that she carefully watched her appearance and always looked her best, she was still homely. Then we thought she might be one of those honest souls who never practiced deception under any circumstances, but powdered simply because it is the fashion among women and not to improve her appearance or deceive as to her beauty. What is your interpretation of the situation, if you are interested enough to analyze it?

In a speech before a meeting in behalf of Berea College, an educational institution for the mountaineers of Kentucky last month, President Woodrow Wilson made some plain statements regarding the snobs and so-called leaders generally known as "high society." That "the world could dispense with high society and never miss it" was the assertion of the President. He said, in part: "A tree does not derive its strength from its flower or from its fruit. It derives its strength from its roots. It derives all the vital source of its life from the soil and those portions of its structure that draw the vital sources of the soil to them. And so with a nation. The nation is not fed from the top. It is not fed from the conspicuous people down. It is fed from the inconspicuous people up, and those institutions which like Berea reach into the unexhausted soils and tap their virgin resources are the best feeders of democracy. What America has vindicated above all things else is that native ability has nothing to do with social origin. It is very amusing sometimes to see the airs that high society gives itself. The world could dispense with high society and never miss it. High society is for those who have stopped working and no longer have anything important to do."

Wit at Random

"I thought you were a friend of his?"
"I used to be."
"And now?"
"I had to give him up in self-defense."
"Why?"

"To every life insurance and book agent that asked him if he had any friends who might be interested in their propositions he insisted on giving my name."

A lawyer was cross-examining an old German about the position of the doors, windows, etc., in a house in which a certain transaction occurred.

"And now, my good man," said the lawyer, "will you be good enough to tell the court how the stairs run in the house?"

The German looked dazed and unsettled for a moment.

"How do the stairs run?" he queried.

"Vell," continued the witness, after a moment's thought, "ven I am oop-stairs dey run down, and ven I am downstairs dey run oop."

Father (unexpectedly arriving at son's rooming house at school)—Does Mr. Jinx live here?

Landlady (wearily)—Yes—bring him in.—Michigan "Gargoyle."

He was new to a certain railway run in Wales—this guard. Came a station which rejoiced in the appalling name Llfairfechanpwllgllgogerech.

For a few minutes he stood looking at the sign-board in mute helplessness. Then, pointing to the board, and waving his other arm toward the carriages, he bellowed:

"If there's anybody there for here, this is it."

Mother—Why don't you yawn when he stays too long? He'll take the hint and go.

Daughter—I did, and he told me what beautiful teeth I had.—Philadelphia "Ledger."

Sam—See, here, Diana, ain't I done tole you to keep dis here shoe blackin' off de mantel?

Diana—Why, Sam, dat ain't no shoe polish; dat's my black massage cream.

He—Suppose you get into office and there's a proposition comes up that you know absolutely nothing about. What would you do?

She—Unlike the men, I think we'd have sense enough not to meddle with it.—"Puck."

The worried countenance of the bridegroom disturbed the best man. Tiptoeing up the aisle, he whispered:

"What's the matter, Jock? Hae ye lost the ring?"

"No," blurted out the unhappy Jock, "the ring's safe eno'. But, mon, I've lost ma enthusiasm."—"Youth's Companion."

The costumier came forward to attend to the nervous old beau who was mopping his bald and shining poll with a big silk handkerchief.

"And what can I do for you?" he asked.

"I want a little help in the way of a suggestion," said the old fellow. "I intend going to the French students' masquerade ball tonight, and I want a distinctly original costume—something I may be sure no one else will wear. What would you suggest?"

The costumier looked him over attentively, bestowing special notice on the gleaming nob.

"Well, I'll tell you," he said then, thoughtfully, "why don't you sugar your head and go as a pill?"—"Tid-Bits."

Miscellaneous

DON GASPAR'S LOVE SONG.

By J. J. Galvin.

Ye comrades bold, had I my way
I'd sail on San Francisco bay,
I'd take along the Sweetest Peach,
And when she gave a little screech
At splashing wave, on flowing tide,
I'd draw her gently to my side.
Hold her so close, and soothe her fears
Then kiss away her baby tears.

Neptune, the gay old Water Sport,
Had never mermaid at his court
That could compete with dainty Bess
In song, or dance, or loveliness.

With youthful hope we'd sail the bay,
Each fleeting hour a holiday;
The leaping waves, in bounding joy,
Re-echoing "You're my sailor boy!"
And her low-murmured confidence
Would be my happy recompense.
On we would sail to Love's calm sea
We two alone, Sweet Peach and Me.

Do not think it wasted time to submit yourself to any influence which may bring upon you any noble feeling.—Ruskin.

MUST AND OUGHT.

By George Matthew Adams.

The inspiration of accomplishment is first the inspiration of necessity. We do things and we do our best things when we are driven to because—we must. Back of every fighter and back of every achiever is this silent little commander. To cultivate the feeling that you must do what you ought to do is to develop the sense of duty—to get habit on your side.

Make yourself feel that you must do what you ought to do.

Cultivate the must and ought spirit and you eventually if not immediately call to your side one of the greatest factors in success—willingness to act and to do.

Make yourself feel that you must do what you ought to do.

If you cultivate this feeling you will never canker your soul nor rot away your initiative. Mixed with the dire necessity will come a dominant feeling of love for what you do and the dream of a glory that shall radiate with joy and helpfulness not alone your own life, but that will give to your work itself a luster that cannot fail to lighten and add glory to countless other people.

Make yourself feel that you must do what you ought to do.

Personal satisfaction, even, is little worth while unless cumulative. The man does not live who is wholly selfish. Must drives a man to his job or to his idea, but the fast-breeding germ of compensation, massing before his eyes, vitalizes a purpose and makes it come out to all the world as something for everyone.

Make yourself feel that you must do what you ought to do.

But cultivate a foundation must as well as a superstructure must. You must give a certain number of hours to yourself or your employer today, but make them hours of service, not clock watching and the tolling off of the hours.

American Federation Newsletter

Get Two-Year Agreement.

At St. Louis, Mo., the Ice Wagon Drivers' Union has entered into a two-year agreement with their employers. Wage increases of \$1 per week for the summer months have been secured. Over 1000 men are benefited.

Machinists Gain.

The Snowdeal Automobile Company of Baltimore has signed a machinists' union shop agreement to run for one year and thereafter until either party desires a change. Wages are increased 25 cents per day, bringing the rate to \$3.25 for eight hours' work.

Brewery Worker Dies.

In the death of Edmond F. Ward, last week, the United Brewery Workers of America, as well as the entire eastern labor movement has lost a most efficient worker. Deceased had been ill for over a year. He was a pioneer in the American labor movement and for years had been elected by the brewery workers to membership on their international executive board and delegate to the American Federation of Labor.

Preference to Unionists.

At Melbourne, Australia, discussing the question of preference to unionists in public employment, Federal Attorney General Hughes said: "The unionist has won the battles of the workers, but when the fight is won and the advantages gained the non-unionist elbows all aside, comes to the front and says: 'Me first.' He selfishly skulks from participating in the industrial battle, but seeks preference in sharing the fruits of victory."

State to Print School Books.

A bill has been introduced in the house of representatives of Minnesota for the printing of school text books by the State. This bill requires that all school books used in the public schools shall be compiled and prepared under the direction of the State superintendent of education, copyrighted in behalf of the State and printed under the direction of the State printing commission; that they shall be sold to school districts and pupils in the State at actual cost; that they may be furnished free in the discretion of district school boards; that existing contracts for the purchase of books in use shall be carried to completion, and that the books to be so printed and supplied shall be ready for distribution and use in the school year beginning in September, 1916.

Unionism Vindicated.

Organized labor in the American pottery industry is to be congratulated on the results of a government investigation of that industry at home and abroad. It is a vindication of the practical workings of trade unionism, and is a triumph for collective bargaining and wage scale and working agreements, which has made possible continuous peace in this industry for over seventeen years. The investigation, conducted under the Federal department of commerce, bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, shows that the union pottery workers of this country have demonstrated their efficiency without the use of a "stop watch" or the Taylor system. Principally through their efforts the difference in the total cost of manufacture, in the majority of potteries between the United States and foreign countries, is from 14 to 40 per cent, although American wages is from 91 to 600 per cent higher than in foreign potteries.

Edisons for \$2 a Day.

"So you want Thomas A. Edisons to work for you for \$2 a day?" asked the street car men's representative while cross-examining Inspector Crozier in the Bay State Street Railway arbitration proceedings in Boston. The car men are asking for wage increases. The question was asked the official when he declared his idea of efficient men were those who were "faithful to their trust, capable of originating, designing and putting into effect anything for the safety of the traveling public on the electric cars." The witness expressed familiar views on the question of union wages. He insisted there should be a "sliding scale," and that the present pay should be the maximum. When asked if he felt his own salary should be increased, he said "he had his own opinion," but he would not give it. He assured the arbitration board, however, that the work of the men had not increased, but his had.

America at the Cross Roads.

In a talk on militarism, Rev. A. Eugene Bartlett, Brooklyn, N. Y., said: "America is at the cross roads, about to decide whether she will take the road that leads back toward barbarism and defeat, or the road that leads toward righteousness and peace and ultimate victory. There is grave danger that we shall choose wrongly at this crisis, and not only burden ourselves, but bend the backs of children yet unborn, and deny our country the leadership of the nations which she might now easily secure." The speaker made the following suggestions to defend and develop America: The army and navy should not be increased; military training in high school and college is unwise and should not be introduced; actual causes and cost of the present war should be clearly taught; training our boys and girls to fight the real enemies of the republic; women must learn the menace of war and throw their influence against it.

Good News from Texas.

President Gompers has received this telegram from C. W. Woodman, well-known Texas trade unionist: "Compulsory education bill just passed Senate, 19 to 9, after five days hardest fought battle I ever witnessed. Has passed House. This insures us a perfect law. Uniform child labor bill passed House this afternoon, 63 to 52."

Favors Publicity.

Publicity as a war preventive was advocated by John Hays Hammond at a peace meeting in Cincinnati. He said: "Diplomacy has failed utterly, and it must now be discarded for a system of international relations where there will be no more contemptible espionage and no more secret treaties between nations, but where, on the contrary, all agreements and all treaties are to be recorded upon a register in the custody of a great court of international justice, open to all the world."

Salaries Restored.

A provision in the continuing resolution which Congress adopted, in lieu of the annual postal appropriation measure, restores to letter carriers, serving as collectors, the salaries taken from them by the postoffice department's order, which reduced the pay of these workers from \$1200 to \$1000. Both the Senate and House adopted this provision unanimously. The necessity of this salary restoration was brought to the attention of the department and the public when President Gompers, Representative Buchanan, of Illinois, and Secretary Flaherty of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks placed the facts before Postmaster General Burleson.

Vanity and the desire for honors are always a bad symptom, for both rest at bottom upon a self-condemnation which tries to supply the missing inner contentment by outward show or the approving judgment of others.—Carl Hilty.

Orpheum O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

VAUDEVILLE AT ITS GREATEST.

BLANCHE RING in "Oh Papa," arranged by Channing Pollock and Rennold Wolf, from a play by Leo Dietrichstein; LAMBERTI, The Master Musician; BURDELLA PATTERSON, in a Series of Artistic Poses; "THE GIRL FROM MILWAUKEE," a Remarkable Vocalist; SONIA BARABAN & CHARLES C. GROHS, in a Dance Repertoire, including their Whirlwind Trot; CERVO, Piano Accordionist; CRESSY & DAYNE, in "GRASPING AN OPPORTUNITY"; Last Week—JOSEPH E. HOWARD, Composer, and MABEL McCANE, Dainty Comedienne.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

Herman's Hats

UNION MADE

2396 Mission St. at Twentieth

National Beer

"THE BEST IN THE WEST"

— ASK THE DEALERS —
A Home Beer in Wood or Glass

Phone Market 3285

P. BENEDETTI, Manager

UNION FLORIST

Formerly of 25 Fourth Street

Funeral Work a Specialty at Lowest Prices

Orders Promptly Attended to

3017 SIXTEENTH STREET

Near Mission Street

YOU CAN

By GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS

"You can take command of yourself at any moment you desire to do so. Study and analyze your Abilities and Powers and muster them all into your service. For you can make of yourself a towering figure in the work of the world. No one owns you. One hundred per cent of the Stock in your personal Corporation belongs to you. The little people of Destruction that whine at your door whine at the door of every forceful man. You can make them mere Pygmies in their Power over your Future."

This is a book which stimulates to action before a page is finished. It is concentrated energy and common sense. Dipping into it is like touching a live electric wire. It vitalizes.

Among the titles of these short, pithy articles are Silence, Health, Character, Mistakes, Ruts, Together, Time, Dare, Pay, Why, See, System, Dream, Be Prompt, and many others. Each puts forth a fundamental truth of right and efficient living in such plain and forceful language that it sticks.

The author is himself the founder and head of a successful business.

75 cents net; postpaid, 85 cents.

FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY
PUBLISHERS - - NEW YORK

.....Musicians' Mutual Protective Union.....

Headquarters and secretaries' office, 68 Haight.

The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held Tuesday, March 16, 1915, Vice-president A. J. Giacomini presiding.

Transfers deposited: Ralph R. Warren, G. C. Colonens, Local 47, Los Angeles; C. P. Burton, Andreas Thomae, Harry Glantz, Local 310, New York; W. V. Webster, Local 50, St. Joseph; L. F. Cowan, Local 365, Great Falls, Mont.; A. B. Dougherty, Local 580, Clarksburg, W. Va.; Frank Brandt, Local 20, Denver; C. W. Harren, Local 377, Napa, Cal.; A. S. Teets, Local 390, Edmonton.

Transfers withdrawn: Madalin Kaiser, Local 537, Boise, Idaho; E. Derville, Local 241, Butte, Mont.

W. I. Schafer and J. J. Matheson were elected delegates to the International Labor Day Federation to represent this local.

There were two deaths in the organization last week. O. Schlott, well known by all members, having gone into the music profession when a mere boy, and been a member of this local for years, and A. M. Kreuckel, who has been a member for a number of years, but never very active in the profession. The funeral band was in attendance for both.

Ivan Rudesill, Local 33, and Jas. Lent, Local 310, are reported playing at the Cort Theatre.

Ed. Firestone, the drummer, broke his arm while cranking his auto a few days ago.

There will be a meeting of the hall association at the secretary's office, Monday, March 22, 1915, at 1 p. m. All members are invited to attend.

Dues and assessments amounting to \$2.25 are now due and payable for the first quarter of 1915 to C. H. King, financial secretary, 68 Haight street. Remember you will become delinquent after March 31st.

TO ACT ON PRINTING AWARDS.

The proposed charter amendment requiring the union label on city printing having been voted down by the people, the supplies committee of the Supervisors decided Thursday to recommend again to the board that printing contracts for the remainder of the fiscal year be awarded to the Neal Publishing Company, which does not use the label.

The board will be called on to act next Monday. The Neal Company was the lowest bidder, but by a tie vote the board refused some weeks ago to give it the contracts.

Supervisors Kortick, Hocks and Suhr joined the six union labor members in voting against awarding the work to the Neal Company. The supplies committee expects that one or more of these three will change next Monday.

Judge every word and deed which are according to nature to be fit for thee; and be not diverted by the blame which follows from any people nor by their words, but if a thing is good to be done or said, do not consider it unworthy of thee. For those persons have their peculiar leading principle and follow their peculiar movement; which things do not thou regard, but go straight on, following thy own nature and the common nature, and the way of both is one.—Marcus Aurelius.

Practice thyself even in the things which thou despair of accomplishing. For even the left hand, which is ineffectual for all other things for want of practice, holds the bridle more vigorously than the right hand; for it has been practiced in this.—Marcus Aurelius.

BUILDING TRADES CONVENTION.

The State Building Trades Council of California opened its fifteenth annual convention here Wednesday in the auditorium of the Building Trades Temple, Fourteenth and Guerrero streets, with more than 500 delegates and visitors from every part of the State in attendance. The convention was called to order by President P. H. McCarthy.

Governor Johnson, who was unable to be present, was represented by Senator Lawrence J. Flaherty, who said that the Governor wished him to express his thanks to organized labor of the State for the assistance rendered him at the last election.

Among other speakers were Paul Scharrenberg, secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor; Supervisor Charles A. Nelson, who welcomed the delegates in behalf of Mayor Rolph; Daniel Murphy, who extended greetings from the San Francisco Labor Council; and Grant Hamilton, personal representative of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

The convention, which is the largest in the history of the State Building Trades Council of California, promises to be of more than usual importance.

The local committee on entertainment provided an elaborate program of entertainment for the delegates and visitors. On Wednesday there was an automobile ride and a visit to the Exposition. On Thursday afternoon the delegates and their friends were taken on a trip about the bay. This evening a grand ball will be held in the auditorium of the Building Trades Temple.

The final session of the convention will be held Saturday, when officers will be chosen for the ensuing year and the place for holding the next convention will be selected. Thus far Sacramento is the only city making a bid for the 1916 convention of the State Building Trades Council of California.

MORE VACATION TIME.

An amendment attached to the general deficiency appropriation bill, during the last hours of the Sixty-third Congress, means that employees of the government printing office will now enjoy a full thirty days' leave with pay, instead of twenty-six days. A decision to this effect had been made by Comptroller Downey, but the regular appropriation made it impossible for Public Printer Ford to make the ruling effective. Through the activity of ex-President Roberts of Columbia Typographical Union, Congress agreed to an eleventh-hour amendment, and voted \$48,000, which, it is claimed, will lessen the number of discharges that usually follow adjournment of Congress.

TO PROTECT UNSKILLED.

For the purpose of protecting unskilled workers and immigrant laborers, the United States commission on industrial relations has made recommendations to correct many abuses, which include: Non-payment of wages; loss of wages as a result of bankruptcy of small employers and contractors; failure to pay for overtime and Sunday work; excessive fees charged by employment offices, refusal to refund fees or to reimburse for loss of time and transportation expenses when no job is obtained; overcharges in commissaries and stores, and for rent and board; excessive hospital fees; unfair contracts; misrepresentation of labor conditions; practice of loan sharks; fines and the practices of dishonest employers.

To restore a commonplace truth to its first uncommon lustre, you need only translate it into action. But to do this you must have reflected on its truth.—Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

AINSWORTH RETURNS.

Captain Frank Ainsworth, recently removed as immigration inspector of this port, returned Wednesday from Washington where he has been conducting a campaign to regain his office. He says he will continue his fight for reinstatement and intends to secure evidence proving bias against him on the part of Richard H. Taylor, Commissioner-General Caminetti's representative, who investigated the charges of general neglect of duty against him.

Captain Ainsworth says that Taylor boasted that he would cause the dismissal of the inspector here because of his sympathies with former Inspector Hart North. Captain Ainsworth said Wednesday:

"I have found all sorts of personal matters involved in my dismissal, and believe the report made by Taylor to have been false. It is the old matter between myself and Hart North and behind it all is Assistant Commissioner-General Frank H. Larned, who has now been removed to a subordinate position in New York.

"I shall seek evidence to prove this and to undeceive the officials in Washington. It may take some time, but I am confident that it will be done. It is all a case of an old political feud."

Sincerity and pure truth, in what age soever, pass for current; and besides, the liberty and freedom of a man who treats without any interest of his own, is never hateful or suspected, and he may very well make use of the answer of Hyperides to the Athenians, who complained of his blunt way of speaking: "My masters, do not consider whether or no I am free, but whether I am so without a bribe, or without any advantage to my own affairs."—Montaigne (Cotton's translation).

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow. Those who advertise in the "Labor Clarion" patronize you. Deal with them and tell them why.

KOBICK BROS.

Hardware and Tools, Paints and Oils
Second Hand Tools, Bought, Sold
and Exchanged

2115 Mission Street
Between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets

UNION HATS

"YOU KNOW ME"



Your Hatter
Fred Ammann
72 MARKET ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held March 12, 1915.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by President Murphy.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—From Chauffeurs' Union for Bro. J. Souther, vice J. A. Newhart.

Communications — Filed — From Charles F. Skelly, secretary of the Board of Police Commissioners, thanking Council for support of Amendment No. 27. From the David Scannell Club, requesting indorsement of Charter Amendment No. 12. From Recreation League of San Francisco, requesting indorsement of Amendment No. 24. From Recreation League, announcing conference of Girl Workers to be held on March 19th and 20th. From American Federation of Labor relative to sections of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act.

Communication from Laborers' Union No. 1, requesting Council to reconsider action indorsing Charter Amendment No. 14. Moved to comply with request; motion lost by vote of 37 in affirmative and 81 negative.

Requests Complied With—From Bill Posters and Billers No. 44, requesting Council's approval of their actions in placing stickers upon advertising matter circulated by Retail Grocers' Association which advertising literature does not bear their label. From Cigar Makers' Union, requesting that union men refrain from purchasing non-union made cigars. From Bro. M. J. McGuire, requesting to be excused as a delegate and member of executive board for one month.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Bartenders' Union, application for boycott on Relay Saloon, 826 Market street. From Waitresses' Local No. 48, enclosing wage scale and agreement for cafeterias. From Brass and Chandelier Workers, requesting boycott on Labor Temple. From Machinists No. 68, requesting boycott on Ford Automobile Company.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—Ordinance relative to construction, installation and maintenance of passenger and freight elevators, from Elevator Constructors and Constructors.

Reports of Unions — Carpenters No. 483, against Amendment No. 14. Cigar Makers—Business dull; look for blue label on cigars. Janitors—Request delegates to be careful of new building to the end that same may be kept as clean as possible. Boiler Makers—Tank job of Shell Co. unfair; Local No. 25 will purchase three bonds for new Temple. Stationary Firemen—Indorsed amendment No. 29. Marine Firemen—Thank organizations for indorsement of Amendment No. 29 and request unions to urge members to vote for same on election day, as well as other amendments affecting labor; thank organized labor for support of Seamen's bill. Laborers' Union—Has employed 75 men to defeat Amendment No. 14. Waiters No. 30—Outside Inn unfair; houses on beach also unfair.

Label Section—Request co-operation of union men to have wives join Auxiliary to Label Section; have held successful meeting in Richmond.

Report of Executive Committee—Appeal for financial assistance from cigar makers of Peoria, Ill., was ordered filed. In the matter of communication from Building Trades Council relative to defending Bros. Schmidt and Caplan, committee recommends indorsement, and secretary instructed to send appeal to affiliated unions. Moved to lay over one week. Amendment, to refer back to committee and that Bros. Johannsen, Gallagher and Tveitmoen notified to be present;

carried. Committee recommends that Council declare its intention of levying boycott on M. J. Frankenberg as per request of cigar makers. On communication from Bill Posters relative to label not appearing on literature circulated by fight promoters, committee recommends that this matter be referred to secretary. On the communication from A. F. of L., giving history of proceedings of Tailors' Industrial Union, committee thoroughly indorses sentiments expressed therein and advises all tailors' unions to act in consonance with the letter. On the application from Tailors' Union No. 80 for boycott on the firm of Jacobs & Co., committee left the matter in the hands of the sub-committee for further negotiation. On the communication from Machinists' Union, relative to increase in rentals of hotels, committee recommends indorsement of same and secretary instructed to give publicity to facts contained in said communication. Secretary called to attention of committee nature of indorsement of the Civic League of Improvement Clubs in the matter of Amendment No. 2; secretary instructed to enter a vigorous protest with Civic League. Report of committee concurred in.

Brother Johannsen was, upon motion, granted privilege of floor and spoke in the matter of defending Bros. Schmidt and Caplan.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—In the matter of removal and parking of cemeteries, committee recommends indorsement of following bills: Senate Bill No. 52 or Assembly Bill No. 127; Senate Bill No. 51 or Assembly Bill No. 124, and Senate Bill No. 54 or Assembly Bill No. 127. Moved to concur in recommendation. Amendment, that matter be taken up next Friday, March 19th, and that all sides be heard; that a special order be made for said hearing at 9 o'clock; amendment carried. Subject of vocational education postponed. Committee recommends that Bros. A. W. Brouillet and James W. Mullen be appointed to represent Council on a committee to make an educational survey in regard to existing methods and feasibility of improving our educational system. Report of committee concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Receipts—Gas and Water Workers, \$16; Street R. R. Employees, \$20; Bartenders, \$40; Musicians, \$32; Butchers, \$16; Mailers, \$8; Grocery Clerks, \$12; Retail Delivery Drivers, \$12; Rammermen, \$4; Printing Pressmen, \$16; Laundry Wagon Drivers, \$16; Bindery Women, \$16; Pile Drivers, \$24; Cracker Bakers, \$8; Elevator Constructors, \$32; Marine Gasoline Engineers, \$12; Sail Makers, \$4; Chauffeurs, \$8; Retail Shoe Clerks, \$12; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, \$4; Teamsters No. 85, \$40; Pavers No. 18, \$4; Boiler Makers No. 25, \$12; Cap Makers, \$8; Label Section, \$12. Total receipts, \$388.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage and expense, \$7; Stenographers, \$51; Theo. Johnson, \$25; R. R. Expenses, \$10; A. W. Brouillet, legislative agent, \$42; R. I. Wisler, printing, \$27; Miss M. Barkley, multigraphing, \$1.50; J. A. Clark Draying Company, boxes, \$2; O'Connell & Davis, stationery, \$2; Western Union Telegraph Co., \$4.14; Label Section, \$12. Total expenses, \$223.64.

Council adjourned at 11:10 p. m.

Faternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow. Those who advertise in the "Labor Clarion" patronize you. Deal with them and tell them why.

Sir Isaac Newton is said to have modestly remarked concerning himself that if he excelled common men in anything it was chiefly in the power of continuous, patient thought, until the subject of thought was thoroughly explored.—Samuel Miller.

S. N. WOOD & CO.

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

**Largest Coast Outfitters
For MEN AND WOMEN**

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF THE UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN

Union
Made
and
Bottled

Soft
Drink
AND
Mineral
Water

OF AMERICA
COPYRIGHT & TRADE MARK REGISTERED 1903

When drinking beer, see that this label is on the keg or bottle

YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insulating that your tailor place this label in your garment, you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages.



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.
UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE

CAN'T BUST 'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE
ARGONAUT SHIRTS

EAGLESON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Union Label Shirts
and Underwear**

WE SELL

BELL BRAND UNION LABEL COLLARS AND CUFFS
HANSEN'S UNION LABEL GLOVES
UNION LABEL UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY
UNION LABEL GARTERS AND SUSPENDERS
UNION LABEL NECKWEAR AND ARMBANDS
UNION LABEL COOKS' AND WAITERS' SUPPLIES

**1118 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO**

Also Los Angeles and Sacramento

COMMITTEE BLAMES COTTON MEN.

"North Carolina has the least effective child labor law of all the industrial States, and it was one of her Senators who blocked the way to a Federal law in the Senate that has just adjourned." This statement was made at the quarterly meeting of the board of trustees of the National Child Labor Committee by A. J. McKelway, southern secretary of the committee, whose headquarters have been in Washington ever since the Palmer-Owen child labor bill was introduced in Congress a year ago. Dr. McKelway said further:

"This winter the cotton manufacturers of North Carolina succeeded first in defeating all child labor legislation before the State Legislature. They packed the committee on manufactures to which the child labor bill was referred. Their lobby, forty strong, appeared before this committee to urge the unfavorable report that followed. Then they became alarmed at the prospect of Federal legislation and appealed to Senator Overman to defeat it. Under the antiquated rules of the Senate, when the bill was reached on the calendar, one objection was sufficient to prevent consideration, and Senator Overman objected. Thus with Senator Overman contending that child labor is a State problem, and his manufacturing constituents able to defeat State legislation, the young children of the North Carolina cotton mills make appeal to State and to Nation in vain."

Owen R. Lovejoy, general secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, reported on the general work of the committee. He said: "We have helped to secure a 14-year limit in the cotton mills of Alabama, and a compulsory education law has just been passed in South Carolina. Important bills are still pending in several States, notably Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, and Iowa. But our defeats in West Virginia and North Carolina, and our hot fights in Arkansas and Alabama, make us realize that what we have accomplished is easy and obvious by comparison with that which remains to be done. We need the power of the Federal government to drive child labor from its worst strongholds and as soon as the new Congress meets we shall begin a fresh campaign for a Federal law."

Felix Adler is chairman of the committee, and the board of trustees includes Jane Addams, Howell Cheney, Homer Folks, Edward T. Devine, Mrs. Florence Kelley, Adolph Lewisohn and Chas. P. Neill.

WAGES AND HOURS.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor has just published as Bulletin No. 163 a report on wages and hours of labor in the building and repairing of steam railroad cars. The report is based on information obtained from the principal representative establishments in the industry. Figures are presented in this bulletin for rates of wages per hour and full-time hours of labor per week for the years 1907 to 1913 and for full-time weekly earnings for 1910 to 1913.

Full-time weekly earnings of the employees in the principal occupations in this industry in 1913 were 5.5 per cent higher than in 1912, 6.0 per cent higher than in 1911, and 8.9 per cent higher than in 1910; average rates of wages per hour for 1913 were 6.3 per cent higher than in 1912, 6.4 per cent higher than in 1911, and 9.9 per cent higher than in 1910; the full-time working hours per week in 1913 were 0.7 per cent lower than in 1912, 0.4 per cent lower than in 1911, and 1.1 per cent lower than in 1910.

The data for 1913 were obtained from 73 representative establishments and covered over 42,000 employees. The average full-time weekly earnings in 1913 in the principal occupations in these representative establishments were as follows:

Cabinet makers, \$19.03; carpenters and car builders, wood, \$17.11; car repairers, \$15.15; fitters, \$15.99; laborers, \$10.58; machine woodworkers, \$16.26; machinists, \$17.81; painters, \$17.77; pipe fitters, \$18.56; riveters and buckers, \$19.41; tanners, \$19.28; truck builders, \$15.31; upholsterers, \$19.50.

In 1913 the full-time hours of labor per week were under 54 in quite a number of the establishments visited and over 60 in but very few. The predominating full-time hours per week were 54 and the average about 56.

UNIVERSITY'S EXTENSION SERVICE.

How the University of California through University Extension is carrying educational opportunities to thousands of citizens in every part of the State will be told by Director Ira W. Howarth at the First National University Extension Conference, at Madison, Wisconsin, from March 10th to 13th. The conference was called by the University of Wisconsin for discussion of the newer problems of university extension. Practically every educational institution which is now actively carrying on such work is represented.

A report of the university extension division, submitted to the academic council, will furnish the delegates to the national conference with material for comparing California's activities with their own. This report tells in statistical form the story of the means by which nearly 90,000 people were brought into contact with the educational resources of the University during the second half of 1914, through the five bureaus of the division.

The Bureau of Correspondence instruction was the means of extending university instruction to the largest number of non-resident students. Through this medium 2502 men and women were able to increase their individual efficiency by pursuing studies in one of the thirty subjects in which instruction was given. Some 10,125 inquiries had been answered since the inception of the bureau in August, 1913. These inquiries ranged from requests for literature describing the activities of the bureau to questions asking if the university gives a course in house painting.

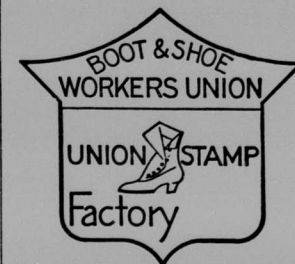
Class work patterned after that conducted at the university was conducted at several points in the San Francisco bay region. In these classes instruction was given to 736 people. Through these classes the university was able to help students to meet the increasing demand for persons skilled in Spanish, French, and commercial usage which has resulted from the growth of trade relations between the Pacific Coast and South America.

Five hundred persons in the State prisons at San Quentin and Folsom felt the influence of university instruction. Prisoners were able to choose from a list of subjects ranging from elementary mathematics to social psychology.

California could report to the conference the existence of the largest inter-scholastic debating league in the United States. This league was organized last year by the Bureau of Public Discussion and has brought 75 schools, representing 24,000 students, into competitive debate on leading public questions.

The university has aided a number of city officials to solve various civic problems through the assistance of faculty experts secured through the Bureau of Municipal Reference. This bureau has also aided in organizing the California Conference on City Planning, which is aiding California cities in this important movement for better cities, better living conditions, and foresight for the vast future of the cities of California.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow. Those who advertise in the "Labor Clarion" patronize you. Deal with them and tell them why.

Clarion Call to Men Who Labor

Buy your Shoes from the Store owned and controlled by members of Local 216, employed in the only Union Stamp Factory in the city.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR MEN AND BOYS

OPEN TILL 8 P. M.
OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

UNION LABEL SHOE CO.

2267 MISSION ST.

Bet. 18th and 19th

**Demand the Union Label****On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings**

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial
526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment of Deposits Only:

MISSION BRANCH, S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Streets
RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Clement and Seventh Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Haight and Belvedere Streets

DECEMBER 31ST, 1914.

Assets	\$58,584,596.93
Deposits	55,670,513.19
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,908,083.74
Employees' Pension Fund	188,521.05
Number of Depositors	66,442

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

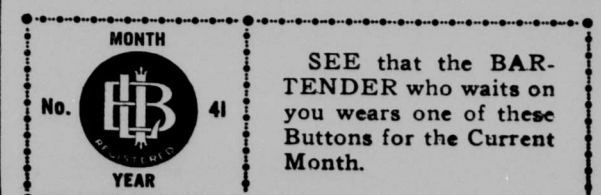
For the 6 months ending December 31st, 1914, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

It's always fair weather
When good fellows get together

Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye

Bourbon



Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Douglas 3178.



MARCH, 1915

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.	
*Intertype Machines.	
*Monotype Machines.	
*Simplex Machines.	
(34) Art Printery.....	410 Fourteenth
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672 Haight
(48) Baldwin & McKay.....	166 Valencia
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....	120 Church
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....	515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....	140 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.....	718 Mission
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N.....	880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....	739 Market
(220) Calendar Press.....	942 Market
(176) *California Press.....	340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....	708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae.....	1246 Castro
(39) Collins, C. J.....	3358 Twenty-second
(22) Colonial Press.....	516 Mission
(179) *Donaldson, Cassidy Co., The.....	568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....	4319 Twenty-third
(46) Eastman & Co.....	220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....	897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....	440 Sansome
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....	777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....	509 Sansome
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.....	268 Market
(75) Gille Co.....	2257 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....	42 Second
(140) Goodwin Printing Co.....	1757 Mission
(190) Griffith, E. B.....	545 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....	3 Hardie Place
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....	20 Silver
(127) *Halle, R. H.....	261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.....	47-49 Jessie
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....	259 Natoma
(216) Hughes Press.....	2040 Polk
(168) *Lanson & Lauray.....	534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....	1203 Fillmore
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C.....	2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T.....	3388 Nineteenth
(23) Majestic Press.....	315 Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co.....	77 Fourth
(37) Marshall, J. C.....	48 Third
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....	362 Clay
(206) *Moir Printing Company.....	509 Sansome
(58) *Monahan, John & Co.....	311 Battery
(24) Morris-Sheridan Co.....	343 Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.....	806 Laguna
(80) McLean, A. A.....	218 Ellis
(55) McNeil Bros.....	928 Fillmore
(91) McNicoll, John R.....	215 Leidesdorff
(117) Mullany & Co., George.....	2107 Howard
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	509 Sansome
(43) Nevin, C. W.....	154 Fifth
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co.....	88 First
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484 Sacramento
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....	753 Market
(143) Progress Printing Co.....	228 Sixth
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....	220 Sixth Ave
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....	5716 Geary
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.....	643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J.....	517 Columbus Ave.
(30) Sanders Printing Co.....	443 Pine
(145) *S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818 Mission
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco	
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....	136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....	147-151 Minna
(52) *Stacks & Peterson.....	1886 Mission
(29) Standard Printing Co.....	324 Clay
(83) Samuel, Wm.....	16 Larkin
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212 Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press.....	69 Turk
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....	1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....	N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie
(35) Wale Printing Co.....	883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....	30 Sharen
(36) West End Press.....	2385 California
(106) Wilcox & Co.....	320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....	348A Sansome
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....	1133 Mission
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....	774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....	64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(123) Barry, Edward & Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(222) Doyle, Edward J.....	340 Sansome
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....	560 Mission
(233) Gee & Son, R. S.....	523 Clay
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509 Sansome
(225) Hogan, John F. Co.....	343 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(178) Marnell, William & Co.....	77 Fourth
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....	251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.....	523-531 Clay
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....	751 Market
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	545-547 Mission
(200) Slater, John A.....	147-151 Minna
(132) Thumler & Rutherford.....	117 Grant Ave.
(133) Webster, Fred.....	Ecker and Stevenson

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

(232) Torbet, P.....69 City Hall Ave.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(230) Acme Lithograph Co.....
S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co.....3363 Army
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
(8) *Bulletin.....767 Market
(121) *California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11) *Call and Post, The.....New Montgomery & Jessie
(40) *Chronicle.....Chronicle Building
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay
(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....316 Fourteenth
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
(149) North Beach Record.....453 Columbus Ave.
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission
(205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.....
109 New Montgomery
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....311 Battery
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....48 Third
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

San Jose Engraving Co.....32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....327 E. Weber St., Stockton

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Philharmonic Circola Italian Band.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
The Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

The Houston proposition has carried by an overwhelming majority according to reports reaching here. The majority in favor of the amendment is in excess of 5000.

Following news extracts are taken from a letter received by Jerry Galvin from Jimmie McLaughlin at Colorado Springs: "Am glad to know that the Fair is such an assured success. We of the Pike's Peak region are 'pulling' for the success of the fair, because we expect to profit by it indirectly by reason of visitors stopping off here for a few days on their way either coming or going—preferably going—for reasons which I do not care to state at this time. Some of the hotels at Manitou are already open for the season, while others are making preparations to open soon; and it is said on good authority that some of those sink-holes of iniquity, called saloons, will open on the 15th of April next, instead of waiting till June, as is usual. But it will be their last season as saloons, for I expect that by next year they will be run as respectable drug emporiums, where a 4-oz. bottle may be purchased at a reasonable price, if a tourist or resident may fear either sunstroke or snake-bite. There has been quite a number of deaths here since I wrote you last. Since then old man Gaylord cashed in; also old Jack Scott; perhaps you did not know old Jack, but he was a good old scout. Tommy Pie and Val will remember him. He was 83 and Gaylord was, I think, 76; Hindle was 73. Another old man, but a new man here, was named Hoyt, from New York; he, I believe, was 78."

Grant Hamilton, for the last twelve years a representative of the American Federation of Labor, who during that period has been placed in charge of many important situations incident to the history of the A. F. of L., has arrived in this city and is at present engaged in the work of installing the exhibit of the Federation in the Palace of Education at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. This exhibit will prove of great interest to members of organized labor visiting the fair and no more capable representative could have been selected and placed in charge. Grant Hamilton is a member of Denver Typographical Union No. 49.

Secretary Michelson is in possession of a pawn ticket that was found on the floor of his office a few days ago. The ticket is for a watch pawned with a local loan office and will be returned to the owner upon proper identification.

The International Typographical Union has recently issued a small booklet entitled "Sermonettes," from the pen of Jos. M. Johnson, a member of Washington (D. C.) Typographical Union and agent of the Union Printers' Home. See that your dues are paid on or before the tenth day of each month so that your beneficiary will not be deprived of your mortuary benefit.

Geo. E. Mitchell Jr., of the Los Angeles "Tribune" force, son of Organizer Geo. E. Mitchell of this city, was the hero of a party of citizens that rescued several persons from death during a fire in a bungalow at 2:30 a. m. recently. The fire occurred while Mitchell was returning home after a night's work. He was riding on an owl car when the fire was discovered. The car was stopped and Mitchell led a rescue party which carried the sleeping inmates of the bungalow out of danger from the flames.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow. Those who advertise in the "Labor Clarion" patronize you. Deal with them and tell them why.

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7.30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7.30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 P. M. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Associated Union Steam Shovelmen No. 2—Meet second Sunday each month at 12 o'clock at 215 Hewes Bldg.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roma Hall, 1524 Powell.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 4th Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2.30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, McCoppin and Valencia.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, secretary.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Redmen's Hall, 3053 Sixteenth.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Labor Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 2337 Mission, Excelsior Hall.
Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Roma Hall, 1524 Powell.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Columbia Hall, Twenty-ninth and Mission.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall. J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Tuesday, Native Sons' Bldg., 414 Mason; headquarters, 608 Pacific Bldg.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Roesch Bldg.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.
Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, Secretary, 1154 Market.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Horsehoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
House Smiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Machine Hards—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Avenue.
Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m., and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at Labor Temple; headquarters Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, midnight, at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 412—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet by motion of union, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, headquarters, 557 Clay.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Rammernmen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Folsom.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Bldg., 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third. John McGaha, Secretary-Treasurer.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesday, 704 Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Street Railway Employees—Jos. Giguierre, 2444 Polk.
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 24th.
Tailors (Journemen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Tailors No. 400—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.
Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 Seventeenth.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2.30 p. m., other Wednesday evenings, at headquarters, 14 Seventh.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-11 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

MODIFIES DECISION.

Justice Heydon of the court of industrial arbitration at Sydney, Australia, has modified his recent decision that wages boards should not consider wage increases, and has now graciously conceded to New South Wales workers the right to raise wages, where possible.

Under the law, wages boards, consisting of representatives of employers and employees, make their decisions, which can later be reviewed by the court of industrial arbitration. Several months ago Justice Heydon issued the surprising order that no further increases should be considered, because of industrial conditions made possible through the European war.

Emphatic protests were immediately made by trade unionists, who declared the decision meant a reduction of wages, in view of the fact that living costs were increasing. They further insisted that the decision nullified twenty years of efforts, and that the wages boards were practically wiped out of existence.

These protests have undoubtedly proven effective, for the court, in ordering a modification of its former rule, says:

"It has been thought that the industrial world has been deprived of its rights under the act. * * * Naturally some of them (the unions) did not like it, and perhaps naturally, too, thought that it was very unfair. Now, an impression of unfairness, however unfounded it may really be, is one of the very last things which a court should create or tolerate.

"On the whole, therefore, the conclusion has been reached that to meet this impression of unfairness, some relaxation of the rule should be made.

"Boards may now, therefore, consider claims for increases."

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

The law and legislative committee of the Labor Council has suggested the following additions to Senate Bill No. 236, providing for the establishment of vocational training schools in California, and the Senate committee on education has favorably reported the bill, with the amendments:

Add two new sections, 12 and 13, as follows:

Section 12. Whenever students receiving instruction pursuant to this act are performing practical work for the benefit of a manufacturer, employer, or other person or establishment, and the products or results of such work enter into competition with the products or results of journeymen mechanics employed or displaced in the industry affected, there shall be established by the local board of education or school authorities having charge of such vocational students, a board of appraisement consisting of three manufacturers or employers and three journeymen mechanics in said industry, which board of appraisement shall determine the difference in cost of production or work of journeymen mechanics and of such vocational students or apprentices, and the amount of the difference thus determined shall be paid by the manufacturer, employer or other person or establishment benefited, into the special fund of the local school district, to be used solely for the purpose of maintaining vocational education.

Section 13. No student or apprentice receiving instruction pursuant to this act shall be required or permitted, in the event of a strike, lockout, or other labor trouble involving the mechanics and employees of any manufacturer, employer or other person or establishment, to accept a position vacated by another workman. The local board of education maintaining such instruction is hereby required to enforce this provision by suspending any pupil or apprentice who violates it, and said board may expel any pupil or apprentice who persistently disregards or violates the same.

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO. THE HOUSE OF



Union-Stamped Shoes

FOR MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN—Shoes for every occasion—the GREATEST VARIETY—THE BEST QUALITY at THE LOWEST PRICES.

For the past 34 years we have catered to the UNION TRADE, and ours is the only store where

EVERY SALESMAN HAS HIS UNION CARD.

Store
Open
Saturday
Evenings

B. KATSCHINSKI
PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1881
"The Greatest Shoe House in the West"
825 MARKET ST. STOCKTON 825

San
Francisco's
Union
Shoe
Store

Personal and Local

The law and legislative committee of the Labor Council has recommended indorsement of the Finn-McDonald bills, providing for the parking of the old cemeteries of San Francisco. The matter will be discussed at length in the council tonight, beginning at 9 o'clock.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Label Section of the Labor Council report that they have been having a very poor attendance at their late meetings for the reason that many union men do not allow their wives to visit the meetings.

Pavers' Union No. 18 has elected these officers: President, J. J. Murphy; vice-president, Patrick Quinn; secretary, James W. Cullen; treasurer, Edward McGill; sergeant-at-arms, Edward Kelly; delegate to Labor Council, James W. Cullen. The union has indorsed the proposed union label charter amendment No. 2.

Members of the Musicians' Union are warned that they must report all engagements to their headquarters or receive a heavy fine. This is in order to allow the secretary to keep a strict record of the work.

W. E. Pitschke of the legislative committee of Local No. 21 of the Typographical Union is in Sacramento scrutinizing legislation which would be of interest to the printing trades.

Frank Caruthers, international president of the American Federation of Musicians is in the city on an official visit in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Mr. Caruthers states that the convention of the musicians, which will be held in this city this year, will be largely attended owing to the Exposition.

During the past week the following San Francisco trade unionists died: Arthur Schimmer of the riggers and stevedores, Anton Krueckel of the musicians, W. A. Irwin of the drug clerks, and Thomas L. Murray of the trainmen.

In expressing his appreciation of the work done by Andrew J. Gallagher, past president of the Labor Council, for the trade union movement of San Francisco and California, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a personal letter says: "Have just learned of your retirement as president of the

San Francisco Labor Council, and inasmuch as I have had unusual opportunity of coming in contact with you and observing your work in the council, I could not resist the temptation to express to you the great appreciation I feel for the work performed by you in the interest of the labor movement of your city and State."

The strike of the bottle caners against a 20 per cent reduction in wages is still on, and strikers are confident of winning in the end. The involved glass plants are not being operated.

It is said that E. H. Slissman will be a candidate for delegate from the American Federation of Musicians to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, which will be held in San Francisco next November. The delegates will be elected at the convention of the musicians, also to be held in this city, and as Mr. Slissman is well known throughout the country his election seems certain.

Grant Hamilton, for the past twelve years a representative of the American Federation of Labor, with headquarters in Washington, has been named by President Samuel Gompers to have charge of the A. F. of L. exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. For the past week Hamilton has been taking a brief rest at his home in Denver after a strenuous lecture tour through the Middle West and had intended to resume this work in Illinois next week.

Wednesday he received a telegram from Gompers naming him to have charge of the exhibit and requesting that he proceed to San Francisco at his earliest convenience. The exhibit was shipped from Washington last Tuesday.

A desirable location has been reserved for the exhibit in one of the main buildings, and this will also serve as headquarters, meeting place and registration point for visiting labor men from all over the world during the exposition. Mail may be directed there and received upon arrival.

Grant Hamilton is a member of Denver Typographical Union No. 49 and for many years before becoming connected with A. F. of L. headquarters in Washington was prominent in the labor movement.

FIGHT AGAINST DANGER.

Battling to prevent amendment of a law which protects, at least in part, its members and the general public from danger of death by electrocution, representatives of the Third District International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Tuesday opened before the Legislature one of the hottest fights of the session.

At the present session two Los Angeles legislators, Bartlett in the Assembly, and Ballard in the Senate, introduced identical bills to amend the law of 1911 which calls for certain restrictions and reconstructions in electrical work. These bills, the electrical workers claim, are introduced at the behest of certain electrical companies in the southern part of the State who have violated pledges made in 1911 to observe the law then passed and whose violations, they claim have resulted in death to many workmen and to maiming of more.

By agreement between the electrical workers and representatives of twenty-six corporations in 1911 the law was framed so as to provide for a distance of four feet being maintained between high and low voltage wires. This distance, the workers claim, gives the workman a chance to work at his trade without undue peril to his life. By the terms of the agreement under which the law was framed and passed, five years were to be allowed the corporations to alter their plants to comply with the law's provisions. Companies in San Francisco and Oakland, the electrical workers declare, have in great part lived up to the bargain they made in 1911. Those companies in the southern part of the State, they say, have not. It is to keep the present law on the books without amendment, to protect their men, to make the southern corporations keep faith, that the electrical workers have taken to the trenches.

Illustrating the dangers of the trade and as a warning of the mortality to be expected in case proper safeguards are absent, the electrical workers' representatives gave out a statement of the deaths to electricians and civilians during the last four years. In all, they claim, 213 persons died by accidental electrocution in California since and during 1911, while 369 persons were maimed, some for life. Of the 213 deaths, 99 were those of electrical workers; 114 civilians died; 175 electrical workers were maimed, and 183 persons in other walks of life suffered greater or lesser injuries during that time.

The figures given out in this connection, the electrical workers declare, show that in the vicinity of San Francisco, where the law was observed, mortality and accidents from electrical causes show constant and steady decrease, while in those sections where the law was not observed the increase of deaths and accidents were so much greater as to prevent that improvement in conditions which a fair and general observance of the law would have brought.

The Ballard and Bartlett bills being fought by the electrical workers in the Senate and Assembly, respectively, are known as Senate Bill No. 201 and Assembly Bill No. 267, their purpose being to amend the present laws of the State known as Chapters 499 and 500 of the Statutes of 1911. Every particle of influence which the electrical workers can bring to bear is being thrown into the fight. If necessary Governor Johnson will be appealed to.

"EL CRISTOFORO"

Clear Havana Cigars
OF HIGHEST TYPE

UNION MADE

2 for 25c